A-2 cancel

Relative levels of uPAR mRNA were determined with a SigmaGel gel analysis program using 28S rRNA to correct for differences in the amount of RNA loaded onto the gel. --

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 1 through 50 without prejudice.

Please add the following new claims:

51. A method for diagnosing hypoxia in an individual comprising:

(a) measuring at least two of RTP/Drg1, PAI-1 and uPAR gene product levels in a biological sample obtained from an individual; and

(b) comparing the measured gene product levels in the biological sample to corresponding gene product levels in a reference sample, wherein an increase in one or more of said gene product levels in the biological sample as compared to the levels in the reference sample is indicative of hypoxia.

52. The method of claim 51 wherein two or more of said gene product levels are increased.

53. The method of claim 51 wherein said biological sample and said reference sample are obtained from the same individual.

54. The method of claim 53 wherein said reference sample is

obtained prior to the onset of said hypoxia.

55. The method of claim 51 wherein one or both of said gene products is RNA.

56. The method of claim 51 wherein one or both of said gene products is a polypeptide or an antibody binding fragment thereof.

57. The method of claim 51 wherein said measuring step comprises measuring both RNA level and polypeptide level for at least one of RTP/Drg1, PAI-1 and uPAR and calculating their ratio and wherein said comparing step comprises comparing said ratio calculated for the biological sample with a corresponding ratio calculated for the reference sample.

58. The method of claim 51 wherein said biological sample is selected from the group consisting of leukocytes, blood, serum, plasma, saliva, urine and tissue.

59. The method of claim 51 wherein the hypoxia is chronic.

60. The method of claim 51 wherein the hypoxia is transient.

61. The method of claim 51 wherein the hypoxia is diagnosed post-mortem and used to determine time and/or cause of death.

62. The method of claim 51 wherein the individual is suffering from a tumor and the diagnosis of hypoxia indicates

poor prognosis.

63. The method of claim 51 further comprising:

(i) isolating cells from the individual;

(ii) measuring invasiveness of said cells in an in vitro cellular assay; and

(iii) comparing the measured invasiveness to invasiveness of cells in a reference sample, wherein an increase in cell invasiveness relative to the reference sample is further indicative of hypoxia.

64. A method for diagnosing progression of hypoxia in an individual comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from an individual at each of two or more times;

(b) measuring at least two of RTP/DRG1, PAI-1 and uPAR gene product levels in the biological sample obtained at each time, and

(c) comparing the corresponding gene product levels for each time, wherein a change in one or more of said gene product levels at one time as compared to the levels at another time is indicative of progression of hypoxia.

65. The method of claim 64 wherein two or more of said gene product levels are increased.

66. The method of claim 64 wherein one or both of said gene products is RNA.

67. The method of claim 64 wherein one or both of said gene products is a polypeptide or an antibody binding fragment thereof.

68. The method of claim 64 wherein said measuring step comprises measuring both RNA level and polypeptide level for at least one of RTP/Drg1, PAI-1 and uPAR and calculating their ratio and wherein said comparing step comprises comparing said ratio calculated for the biological sample with a corresponding ratio calculated for the reference sample.

69. The method of claim 64 wherein said biological sample is selected from the group consisting of leukocytes, blood, serum, plasma, saliva, urine and tissue.

70. The method of claim 64 wherein the hypoxia is chronic.

71. The method of claim 64 wherein the hypoxia is transient.

72. A method for diagnosing preeclampsia in a pregnant woman comprising:

(a) measuring at least two of RTP/Drg1, PAI-1 and uPAR gene product levels in a biological sample obtained from a pregnant woman; and

(b) comparing the measured gene product levels in the biological sample to corresponding gene product levels in a reference sample, wherein an increase in one or more of said gene product levels in the biological sample as compared to the levels in the reference sample is indicative of preeclampsia.

4 cont. A

73. The method of claim 72 wherein two or more of said gene product levels are increased.

74. The method of claim 72 wherein said biological sample and said reference sample are obtained from the same individual.

75. The method of claim 74 wherein said reference sample is obtained prior to the onset of said preeclampsia.

76. The method of claim 72 wherein one or both of said gene products is RNA.

77. The method of claim 72 wherein one or both of said gene products is a polypeptide or an antibody binding fragment thereof.

78. The method of claim 72 wherein said measuring step comprises measuring both RNA level and polypeptide level for at least one of RTP/Drg1, PAI-1 and uPAR and calculating their ratio and wherein said comparing step comprises comparing said ratio calculated for the biological sample with a corresponding ratio calculated for the reference sample.

79. The method of claim 72 wherein said biological sample is selected from the group consisting of leukocytes, blood, serum, plasma, saliva, urine and tissue.

80. The method of claim 72 further comprising:

(i) isolating cells from the pregnant woman;

(ii) measuring invasiveness of said cells in an in vitro cellular assay; and

(iii) comparing the measured invasiveness to invasiveness of cells in a reference sample, wherein an increase in cell invasiveness relative to the reference sample is further indicative of preeclampsia.

81. A method for assessing risk of metastasis in an individual comprising:

(a) measuring at least two of RTP/Drg1, PAI-1 and uPAR gene product levels in a biological sample obtained from an individual; and

(b) comparing the measured gene product levels in the biological sample to corresponding gene product levels in a reference sample, wherein an increase in one or more of said gene product levels in the biological sample as compared to the levels in the reference sample is indicative of increased risk of metastasis in the individual.

82. The method of claim 81 wherein two or more gene product levels are increased.

83. The method of claim 81 wherein said biological sample and said reference sample are obtained from the same individual.

84. The method of claim 83 wherein said reference sample is obtained prior to the onset of said metastasis.

85. The method of claim 81 wherein one or both of said gene products is RNA.

86. The method of claim 81 wherein one or both of said gene products is a polypeptide or an antibody binding fragment thereof.

87. The method of claim 81 wherein said measuring step comprises measuring both RNA level and polypeptide level for at least one of RTP/Drg1, PAI-1 and uPAR and calculating their ratio and wherein said comparing step comprises comparing said ratio calculated for the biological sample with a corresponding ratio calculated for the reference sample.

88. The method of claim 81 wherein said biological sample is selected from the group consisting of leukocytes, blood, serum, plasma, saliva, urine and tissue.

89. The method of claim 81 further comprising:

(i) isolating cells from the individual;